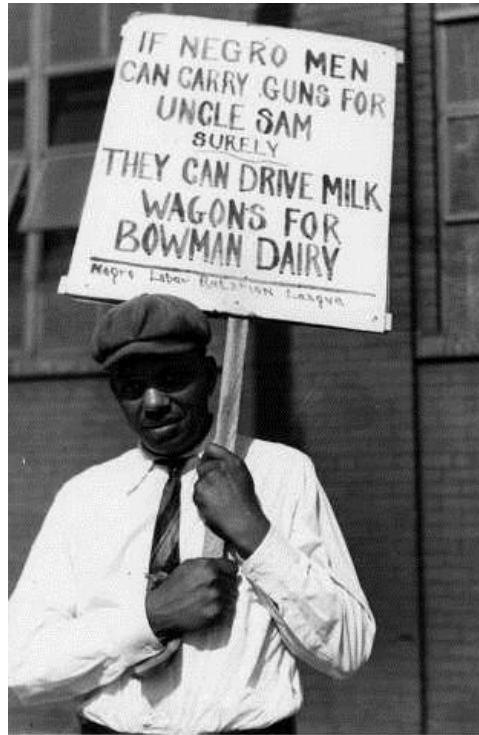


Station 1: Vocabulary

Use the dictionary or your Smartphone to define the following terms:

1. Discrimination



2. Prejudice



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"You can't trust anyone under 30... they don't even wear wristwatches!"

Station 2: Vocabulary

Use the dictionary or your Smartphone to define the following terms:

1. Privilege



2. Race

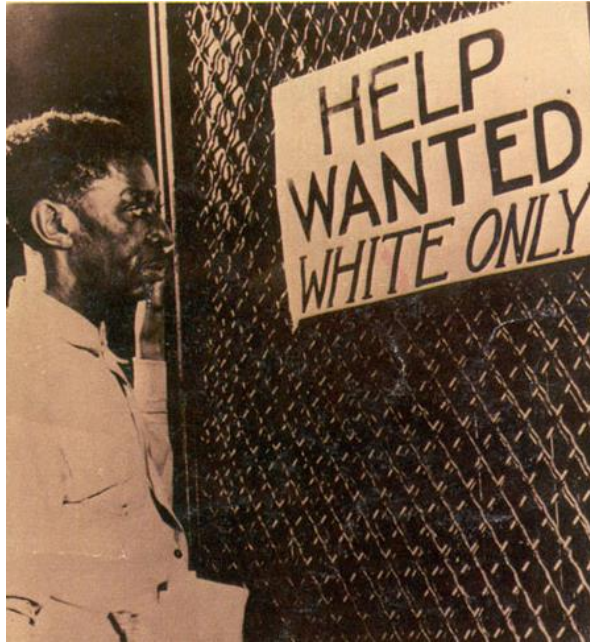


The racial diversity of Asia's people (1904)

Station 3: Vocabulary

Use the dictionary or your Smartphone to define the following terms:

1. Racism



2. Stereotype



Station 4: Jim Crow Laws 1876-1965

Interpretation: Use the following primary sources to come up with a definition for the Jim Crow Laws of 1876-1965



Alabama 1931



Mississippi 1939

- "...no athletic team of any school shall engage in any athletic contest of any nature within the state of Virginia with another team on which persons of any other race are members."
 - **Virginia State Law 1960**
- "White and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school, but in separate schools under the same general regulations as to management, usefulness and efficiency."
 - **Tennessee State Law 1873**



Florida Bus 1950s



Texas Bus Station 1952

- "Interracial adoptions are forbidden by law."
 - **Missouri State Law 1952**
- "Businesses are allowed to choose their customers and have the right to refuse service to any person."
 - **Mississippi State Law 1956**
- Declared that the legislature could never pass any law allowing "any marriage between any white person and a Negro, or descendant of a Negro."
 - **Alabama Constitution 1901**

Station 5: Brown vs Board of Education 1954

Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), was a landmark United States Supreme Court case in which the Court declared state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students unconstitutional. The decision overturned the Plessy v. Ferguson decision of 1896, which allowed states to segregate, as it applied to public education. Handed down on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court's unanimous (9–0) decision stated that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." As a result, racial segregation was ruled a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. This ruling paved the way for integration and was a major victory of the civil rights movement.

Read the following quote from a black student that was restricted from attending a white school and draw a picture of her experiences:

" . . . well. like I say, we lived in an integrated neighborhood and I had all of these friends of different nationalities. And so when I found out that day that I might be able to go to their school, I was just thrilled, you know. And I remember walking over to Sumner school with my dad that day and going up the steps of the school and the school looked so big to a smaller child. And I remember going inside and my dad spoke with someone and then he went into the inner office with the principal and they left me out . . . to sit outside with the secretary. And while he was in the inner office, I could hear voices and hear his voice raised, you know, as the conversation went on. And then he immediately came out of the office, took me by the hand and we walked home from the school. I just couldn't understand what was happening because I was so sure that I was going to go to school with Mona and Guinevere, Wanda, and all of my friends."

-Linda Brown Thompson (1951)

Station 6: Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955

Read the following story about Rosa Parks and write your own three sentence rhyming poem to summarize her experiences.

Rosa Parks (February 4, 1913 – October 24, 2005) was an African-American civil rights activist, whom the United States Congress called "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement".

On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Parks paid her fare and sat in an empty seat in the first row of back seats reserved for blacks in the "colored" section. Near the middle of the bus, her row was directly behind the ten seats reserved for white passengers. As the bus traveled along its regular route, all of the white-only seats in the bus filled up.



Blake noted that the front of the bus was filled with white passengers, with two or three standing. He moved the "colored" section sign behind Parks and demanded that four black people give up their seats in the middle section so that the white passengers could sit. Three black people moved but Parks refused to give up her seat.

Parks was arrested and tried on charges of disorderly conduct and violating a local ordinance. After being found guilty and fined \$10, plus \$4 in court costs, Parks appealed her conviction and challenged the legality of racial segregation.

On the day of Parks' trial, the black community circulated a leaflet in protest of the bus system that read:

"We are...asking every Negro to stay off the buses Monday in protest of the arrest and trial ... You can afford to stay out of school for one day. If you work, take a cab, or walk. But please, children and grown-ups, don't ride the bus at all on Monday. Please stay off the buses Monday."

Although it rained that day, 40,000 African Americans rode in carpools, traveled in black-operated cabs that charged the same fare as the bus, or walked, some as far as 20 miles. This boycott brought the segregation of the Montgomery bus system to the national spotlight.

Station 7: Martin Luther King, Jr

Read the following biography of Martin Luther King, Jr and complete a character trait web for him:



Martin Luther King, Jr. (January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968) was an American pastor, activist, humanitarian, and leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement. He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights using nonviolent civil disobedience based on his Christian beliefs.

He was born Michael King, but his father changed his name in honor of German reformer Martin Luther. A Baptist minister, King became a civil rights activist early in his career. He led the 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott and helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in 1957, serving as its first president. King also helped to organize the 1963 March on Washington, where he delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. There, he established his reputation as one of the greatest orators in American history.

On October 14, 1964, King received the Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through nonviolence. In 1965, he and the SCLC helped to organize the Selma to Montgomery marches and the following year, he took the movement north to Chicago to work on segregated housing. In the final years of his life, King expanded his focus to include poverty and the Vietnam War, alienating many of his liberal allies with a 1967 speech titled "Beyond Vietnam". In 1968 King was planning a national occupation of Washington, D.C., to be called the Poor People's Campaign, when he was assassinated on April 4 in Memphis, Tennessee. His death was followed by riots in many U.S. cities.

King was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day was established as a U.S. federal holiday in 1986. Hundreds of streets and a county in the U.S. have been renamed in his honor. A memorial statue on the National Mall was opened to the public in 2011.

Station 8: The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Read the following description of the Civil Rights Act and design your own symbol or billboard that characterizes its meaning:

The **Civil Rights Act of 1964** is a landmark piece of civil rights legislation in the United States that outlawed major forms of discrimination against racial, ethnic, national and religious minorities, and women. It ended unequal application of voter registration requirements and racial segregation in schools, at the workplace and by facilities that served the general public (known as "public accommodations").

Powers given to enforce the act were initially weak, but were supplemented during later years. Congress asserted its authority to legislate the Civil Rights Act under several different parts of the United States Constitution, principally its power to regulate interstate commerce under Article One (section 8), its duty to guarantee all citizens equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment and its duty to protect voting rights under the Fifteenth Amendment. The Act was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 2, 1964 at the White House.

The Civil Rights Act was a hard-fought victory for activists during the Civil Rights Movement.

Civil Rights Movement Introduction

Name: _____

Station 1: Vocabulary

Word 1- _____ Definition-
Write your own example
Word 2- _____ Definition-
Write your own example

Station 2: Vocabulary

Word 1- _____ Definition-
Write your own example
Word 2- _____ Definition-
Write your own example

Station 3: Vocabulary

Word 1- _____ Definition-
Write your own example
Word 2- _____ Definition-
Write your own example

Station 4: Jim Crow Laws of 1876-1965

Your interpretation of what the Jim Crow Laws were:

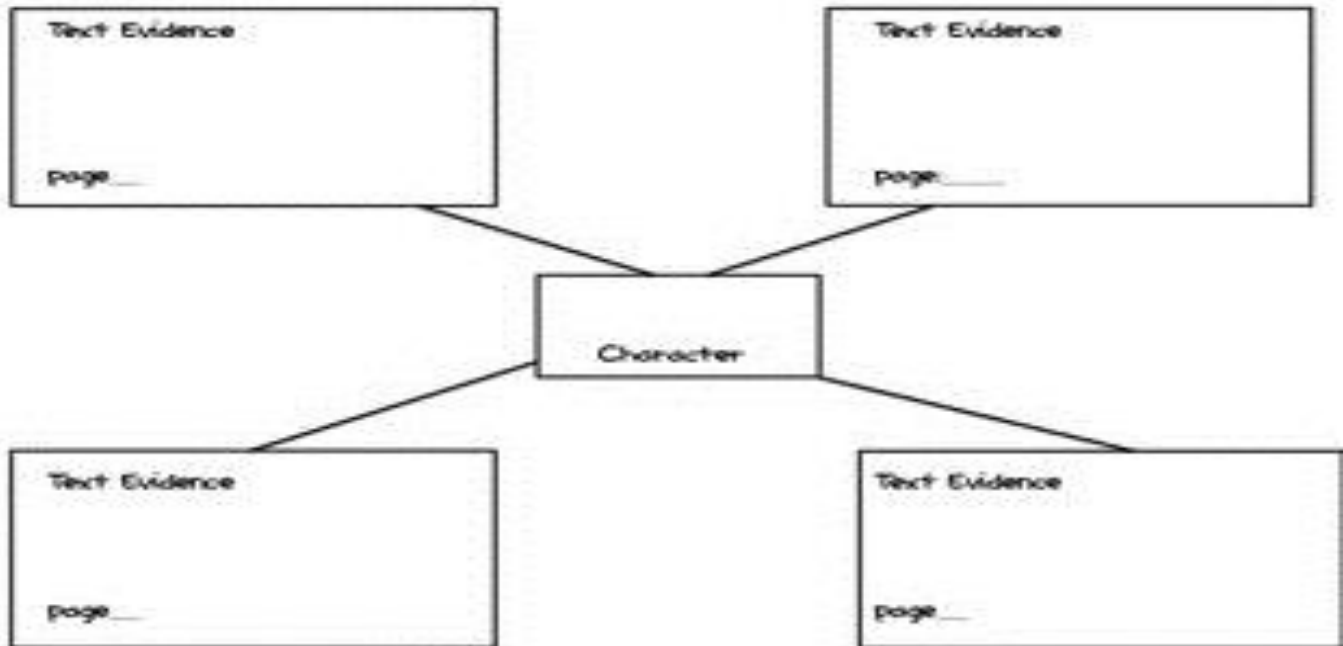
Station 5: Brown vs Board of Education 1954

Draw your picture here

Station 6: Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955

Write your poem here

Station 7: Martin Luther King, Jr.



Station 8: Civil Rights Act of 1964

Draw your symbol or billboard here